

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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GIVEN UP BY GOD

ETHER Jupiter Pluvius or the God of Battles has joined the allies for the chief events of the past month are directly traceable to an inscrutable intervention which did more than all the heavy artillery or air bombs to carry consternation to the ranks of the enemy. At the memorable battle of the Piave the Austrian forces were humbled in by the angry waters of the river which rose over night in such volume that retreat was cut off and the hordes of vandal invaders became proper cannon fodder. The same providential interposition occurred yesterday when the Vesle river rose in its majesty and rendered fording impossible, thereby preventing the crown prince's army from reaching the north bank where arrangements had been made to effect a stand to prevent further demoralization of the hundreds of thousands of cowardly Huns fleeing from the Americans and French like a band of terror-stricken sheep. The river was too high to permit passage and the avenging allies got in their deadly work by converting the banks of the river into a shambles. Verily, the old partnership of "Me Und Got" has been dissolved.

WAR TO THE DEATH

"KILL all you can" was the order recently issued to the American troops engaged in pursuing the treacherous Hun from his lair in France back to Wilhelmstrasse, in Berlin. The order has a sanguinary and bloodthirsty ring that will prove repugnant to many of our kid-glove folks at home who think this is a gentleman's war which should be settled with a sharp slap on the wrist. Our boys entered this war with lofty and chivalrous ideas amounting to magnanimity, but they were quickly cured of that foolishness and imbued with a sense of the eternal fitness of things by making war as repellent as possible with the aid of the most diabolically ingenious tools of assassination that human mind conceived. Our boys lost their silk stocking predilection when they came in personal contact with the Hun as he is and not as he is pictured in the "Kultur" of the kaiser. When you go out hunting rattlesnakes or skunks you do so for the pleasure of removing the danger of their presence. The man who seeks vermin of the poison variety does not hesitate to kill and destroy the moment he lays his eyes on them and he does so with a keen delight, feeling satisfied that he is doing his duty to the world in removing the danger of others encountering and suffering from contact with the pests. It is not common for any one to pause at a den of rattlers to debate with himself the question of extermination. He goes at the job with alacrity and with a sense of doing the right thing without exciting any qualms of conscience. The same may be said of the American boys who have been introduced to the reptilian helots of the kaiser whose treachery and duplicity is of the deepest dye. It is not the time for compassion or sentiment when you are brought face to face with a brood of assassins whose only motive is to inveigle you into a death trap where there is not a chance for a stand up fight. These ruthless followers of the Prussian system know no more keener delight than to invite our boys into their lines by hanging out flags of truce and then shooting them down as they approach with rifles pointed downward intent on an errand of mercy in helping a wounded enemy from a deadly predicament. This has been done, not once or twice, but so frequently that the Yankee soldier has been taught not to pay any attention to flags of truce displayed on the battlefield. Men with uplifted arms, crying "Kammerad," have approached our boys to mask the movements of their craven comrades crawling up behind loaded with grenades and bombs to discharge at the men who they were beseeching to save them from death. International laws have been violated so often by the German troops that the leaders of the allies have learned not to trust to any appearance of distress but to go ahead and exterminate every man they find engaged in active warfare with as little compunction as he would display were he dislodging a nest of hornets. The German has employed the sacred emblem of the Red Cross to shield his cowardly movements. He has filled hospitals with machine guns, relying on the consideration of the allies to spare the sick and wounded from harm. Thus in entering a town the most dangerous spots were those which under the laws of civilization were the ones that all soldiers are taught to respect, for the hospital knows no side, no creed or nationality in extending its benign influence. Knowing this sentiment obtained with the allies, the Huns filled hospitals with machine guns and then turned them on the enemy which respected the sacred character of the building. The German soldier has been taught to spare neither sex, age nor condition and his barbarity finds vent in bayoneting and torturing wounded Americans who fall into their clutches. Afraid to face our stalwart soldiers the Hun has not hesitated to stab, mutilate and maim our fallen heroes who happened to be separated from their comrades. The spectacle of such brutality would justify any class of men in "killing all you can," for no mercy should be shown such poltroons whose uniforms hide the fangs of a sidewinder garbed as a lion.

THROWING BOUQUETS AT TONOPAH

WITH the well known modesty for which this newspaper is famous we have refrained from tossing bouquets at ourselves or the citizens of the biggest silver-gold camp on earth, but the time has come when it is proper to make a comparison from which Tonopah will not suffer. The lesson is drawn from an event of the past week when two humble colored lads went away to join the colors. Just as the train was moving down the hill an admirer of the departing lads yelled a parting injunction to "bring home the bacon." The admonition was not lost on one of the boys, who

called back, "You people better raise the bacon and we will bring it back, all right, all right." The parting shot contains pertinent advice which should be taken to heart by every person remaining at home, for the homely suggestion carries with it the thought that we who are left behind should not relax a moment in the intensity of our purpose or desire to help the boys at the front. If we cannot raise bacon in this corner of the desert we can apply ourselves to raising funds and in raising the quality of our work so that we may deliver more than we had been doing prior to the war, in an effort to help President Wilson win the war. We can help the colored recruit to bring home the bacon by not consuming more than is imperatively necessary, by restricting our use of sugar, salt meats, fresh beef and mutton that there may be more to send forward to the million and a half of our boys who have run the gauntlet of the sea wolves and arrived safely in France. In this connection it may be well to remind readers of the Bonanza that the homely slogan had its origin in southern Nevada during the Gans-Nelson fight, when the thrifty old mammy of the little colored fighter could not restrain her anxiety for the success of her pugilistic son and therefore wired the morning of the battle in Goldfield: "Dear Joe, Bring home the bacon to your mammy." Joe brought home the bacon and the advice has been installed as a household word in every American family.

It is timely to call attention to the splendid manner in which Tonopah gave the colored recruits a send off which brought out the best elements in business and professional life. There were only two of them, but Tonopah did not draw the color line like some other communities of the Pacific coast which turned up their snobbish civic noses over escorting colored recruits to the station where they entrained for their patriotic journey. Los Angeles for instance, would not deign to extend a Godspeed voiced by the white citizens, for the entire affair was turned over to the various colored clubs, churches, societies and other organizations of colored people to look after their own. This is not the spirit invoked by President Wilson in his fight for a world wide democracy, for the black skin of a negro may be the means of protecting your son or my son from the barbarous hocha. There are 20,000 boys of the darker skin enrolled under the American flag and they were among the first regiments to be sent over to pave the way for the hundreds of thousands who have followed, but, in all that time, there has not been a single case recorded where one of these boys has been branded a coward.

PICTORIALIZING THE WAR TO COMBAT INFAMOUS GERMAN LIES

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The story of the government's policy and activities in pictorializing the war, not only for record and information but for morale and for "combating the German lie in other countries of the world," is told in a report which Secretary Baker laid before congress.

It is in reply to a resolution of inquiry regarding motion and still pictures of the American expeditionary force and of the military preparations at home, and it shows a comprehensive system of picture activity safeguarded by a permit system devised by the committee on public information and approved by the war department.

The pictures are taken by signal corps units and are shown in thousands of motion picture houses under contracts on a commercial basis to help pay the committee's expenses in motion picture propaganda.

"The funds received from these sources, which are put in the treasury to the committee's credit," says the report, "do not represent profit in any sense. Every cent goes to manufacture and distribution of the enormous amount of film the committee is compelled to distribute without return in foreign countries as part of the United States educational campaign. All features and war reviews will be supplied free of charge to cantonnments in the United States and to the picture shows on the fighting line in France. The returns are to defray the heavy expense of the free distribution demanded by the necessities of our morale at home and even larger necessities of combating the German lie in other countries of the world."

Secretary Baker says each corps headquarters and division headquarters of the American expeditionary force is provided with a signal corps photographic unit, consisting of one officer and three enlisted men. These units, together with personnel necessary for development laboratories, supply service and to do special photographic work ordered by General Pershing aggregated seventeen officers and 102 enlisted men in May. All motion picture negatives received from overseas and prints of still pictures are delivered to the war plans division of the general staff for historical record and government propaganda. Duplicate negatives, of no value to the enemy, are turned over to the committee.

General Pershing was allowed last December to grant permission to outsiders to take photographs subject to censorship of the expeditionary force but the war department has no information as to whom his permission has been given. Here in the United States, the committee, in cooperation with the army by order of the secretary of war, worked out a permit system to enable civilian photographers to take pictures of the war preparations in this country. "This system," says Secretary Baker, "safeguards military interests

and deals adequately and even generously with all private interests desiring to present the nation's war progress to the people in picture form. Except in certain camps, where secret tests are being made, cantonnments have been free to photographers from the beginning of the war. With respect to ordnance and airplane production the military authorities have not deemed it wise to expose secrets to other than those in uniform and while permits have been given in some cases the general policy has been to exclude private photographers from factories where ordnances and airplanes are being made. The permit procedure makes investigation of the applicant possible and furnishes control over the pictures taken."

Permits are limited to fifteen days from issue. Photographs cannot be taken of experiments in materials, entrenchments, or formations, machine gun targets, or camouflage. All have to be censored promptly and before publication by the committee. In the case of a famous seven-reel war crusading picture, the material was collected by signal corps operators in France and in this country "to set before the people a comprehensive record of war progress in this country and in France."

ALASKA MAY HAVE PLATINUM MINE

(By Associated Press)

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, July 7.—(By Mail.—Residents of Alaska in this section are particularly interested in the fact that platinum is now the most sought-after metal in the world," says the Anchorage Times, with the last quotations for this metal over \$100 an ounce. Prof. Herschel Parker's development of platinum claims in the Sushina and Mt. McKinley districts is of special interest.

"We know the platinum is here," says the Times. "The next thing to determine is whether it exists in commercial quantities." Platinum is recovered principally from the beds of streams, the particles having been deposited there through erosion of large rocks, classified geologically as "tertiary conglomerate." The platinum grains are found with gold, the proportion varying from 5 to 50 per cent of platinum. The two metals are recovered by washing the sand and gravel of streams.

GOING TOO FAR

The intense patriotism of Tonopah is well known throughout the state and the people of the big silver camp have a right to be proud of themselves. But when, in order to prevent German being spoken, they order that all foreign languages shall be tabooed in the town, is it not possible that they are going too far? French is a fine language, for example, and is spoken almost exclusively by diplomats in international conferences and discussions. Why bar French, the tongue spoken by our warmest allies and our hereditary friends?—Reno Gazette.

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BEN D. LUCE

of Nye County

Candidate for nomination on the Democratic ticket for

GOVERNOR

Subject to the decision of voters at the Primary Election Tuesday, September 3, 1918

L. E. GLASS

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION FOR CLERK AND TREASURER ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, SUBJECT TO THE PRIMARIES TO BE HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER

W. J. TOBIN

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR THE ASSEMBLY AT THE COMING PRIMARY ELECTION

'PAT' MURPHY is now at

BIG CASINO

Julius Goldsmith's Orchestra is another feature—and many others

Outfit for the Hills

PICKS, SHOVELS, DRILL STEEL, POWDER, CAPS, FUSE, SINGLE AND DOUBLE JACKS, ALL MAKES OF COOKING UTENSILS, FORGES, MORTARS AND PESTLES, SILD PANS, ETC. 11

TONOPAH HARDWARE CO.

MRS. JENNIE A CURIEUX
 ANNOUNCES HER CANDIDACY ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR
 COUNTY AUDITOR AND RECORDER
 SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION

CHARLES L. SLAVIN
 ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION FOR
 SHERIFF OF NYE COUNTY
 ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, SUBJECT TO THE PRIMARIES TO BE HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER

FRANK J. CAVANAUGH
 ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION FOR
 THE OFFICE OF
 JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
 (Tonopah Township)
 AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

ADELE MAYBERRY
 ANNOUNCES HER CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
 THE ASSEMBLY
 AT THE COMING PRIMARY ELECTION

JOHN BARRIER
 ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NOMINATION FOR
 SHERIFF OF NYE COUNTY
 ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET, SUBJECT TO THE PRIMARIES TO BE HELD ON THE 3rd DAY OF SEPTEMBER

CHAS. F. WITTENBERG
 ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET FOR
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER
 (For the Long Term)
 SUBJECT TO RATIFICATION AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION

HARRY McNAMARA
 ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR
 THE ASSEMBLY
 AT THE COMING PRIMARY ELECTION

ARTHUR S. PUTNEY
 ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER
 (Short Term)
 AT THE COMING PRIMARY ELECTION

HARRY R. GRIER
 ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR THE NON-PARTISAN NOMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF
 JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
 (Tonopah Township)
 AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

R. B. DAVIS
 ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER
 (Short Term)
 SUBJECT TO THE RATIFICATION AT THE PRIMARIES, SEPTEMBER 3 1918

WILLIAM KEARNEY
 OF WASHOE COUNTY
 CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR
 GOVERNOR
 SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF VOTERS AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

WALTER C. LAMB
 OF WASHOE COUNTY
 CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR
 United States Senator
 SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF VOTERS AT THE PRIMARY ELECTION TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

To the Voters of Nevada:

I take this means of announcing my candidacy for the office of

United States Senator from Nevada

subject to the action of the Democratic primary

Charles B. Henderson